## SLAVERY IN CUBA.

Attitude of the Government and the Parties.

WHY THE SLAVE REVOLTS.

Social and Economic Aspects of Emancipation.

Many persons here were jubilant on hearing that in the Eastern Department of the island there had ed men were scouring the country in ophesies were being realized because they had fied the peace as only a truce and prognostire not right. The peace of Zanjon was in reality eace; in good faith all sheathed their swords, bebeen able to gain independence for their country, they at least had gained its liberty and free instituwhich was the principal object of their aspira while fighting for independence.

all eminently social—in no way political. The causes are well known. The frightful misery of these districts; the idea so general that those who had previ-ously laid down their arms had received large sums from Martinez Campos, induced some whites and many negroes to rise, to live by the war or to sell their submission dearly. With regard to the negroes, there were reasons that should have inspired more zeal on the part of the government, more activity and more promptitude in regulating their future situation. The abandonment in which they were ment; their natural wish to obtain their freedom; the promises that had been made to them, and the scussions of the periodicals during the govern-ent of General Martines Campos, together with from the insurrection free because they fought—all this induced them to rise not obtain pacifically. On the part of the there has been and there is toward the s a monstrous ingratitude, as during the war general remained tranquil, leaving the troops see to fight against the independents. They con-nued to work and to give their services, so that the eduction of the island should not diminish and valor and constancy, and once the peace was lished nothing was done in their favor. On the ors to exact of them more, to treat them worse. Is eir hope all gone, the most daring should

discussed—politics, administration and social. The cause of the prompt and definitive mof slavery had eloquent and obstinate department of the prompt and the most later, since the arrival of General Blanco, has been generally and systematically imputed a rigor that brings to mind the most a times of the censure, and now nothing is ed to be discussed.

parties and the directors of the different periodicals, and notify them that the government had decided to present immediately to the Congress a project of law to secure the execution of the twenty-first srticle of the Moret law, and to ask of the first their opinion of the basis (which was enclosed), and of the second that they should publish it for general intormation and prepare the public opinion, that it should be well received and accepted. General Bianco being absent, his second, General Callejas, called to the paiace Mesers. Moré and Gelvez, the one president of the committee of the conservative party and the other of that of the liberal party. Both heard the despatch of the government read and excused themselves from giving any immediate reply until they could consult with their friends and know the true opinion of each party. Frequent and long were the meetings held by the committees of both parties. At first the conservatives were surprised. Their anger and indignation prevented any real discussion. Afterward they manifested two distinct tendencies—one, that of the uncompromising minority, that any wants the Moret law, without the twenty-first article, and who will not admit any combination, any plan that will help to make the manumission of the negroes more rapid; the other that of the majority, who wish that the slave shall change his condition, but requiring a term of eight years for his being declared free. Both opinions were given to the General to be transmitted to the government. With the liberal party there were also two distinct opinions. All accepted the basis that slavery be abolished from the promulgation of the law. The majority thought that no term or conditions should be admitted; the minority wished to have a quardianship by the owners established during four years. Both opinions were transmitted to General Callejas.

THE GOVERNMENTAL PROJECT.

The basis of the project remitted by the government states:—

It states further how the government will oblige them to work, and says that in this manner will be tuillied what was ordered by the law of the 4th of July, 1871.

MANAGING THE PRES.

The Secretary of the government called to his office the directors of the different periodicals and read to them the telegram. A long discussion followed as to whether the press should consure the project or whether they should appland it. The director of the Diario de la Marina said that all discussion would be dangerous and that it would be better to limit themselves simply to publishing the telegram for public information. The Secretary coincided with this idea, declaring that in his opinion opposition to the project would be uncalled for, as the government had only asked for the support of the press, and in no way had asked for their opinion. The director of La Ves de Cuba accepted the proposal, thinking it dangerous to discuss the question through the press, but protested against the project, which, as he thought, favored the slave more than the Moret law. The director of El Tricinfo accepted the proposition, but on condition that it be equal to ali, and that if the authorities allowed the project being applauded in any way if ought also to allow of its being impugned. The meeting was dissolved, the Secretary promising to remit immediately to each periodical an official copy of the basis contained in the despatch. This he did, but suppressing all that I have italicized in my translation—suppressions that were made by the government, knowing that the project would be badly received by public opinion.

BETWEEN TWO STOOLS.

The government, as is its custom, has not contented one or the other. The negroes, of course, have not been consulted, and surely will not be disposed to admit these conditions to obtain their hippress have offered their support to the project of spain. See how they do as they please. Here in Havana public opinion has declared decidedly against this project of the government.

THE CONSERVATIVES AND SLAVERY.

see lease from those who came from heyst. Ineses are lease humble, more intrepid and energetic, have higher intelligence and more instruction. The others are of mider character, timid, freugal, very dull and ignorant, are very subdued and have much fear of the whites. When they are free they aspire to live without working. This is the beau ideal by the negroty the incinement of money, as they are very much interested and like to be able to spend and amuse thomselves. There will be many who will leave the estates on which they are and look for work elsewhere for change of place or masters. Many will become vagabonds, victous and even criminals; misery, the civil guard and the tribunals will give account of all these; they will people the prisons, fill the hospitals and the cemeteries. Perhaps 15,000, 20,000 or 25,000 of the 180,000 slaves that now exist will perish in this way. Perhaps as many are now lost from bad treatment, or because they go to the prisons and die secretly by the hands of the public forces for rebellion or for crimes, egged on to this by their miserable condition. Further, you must keep in mind that from the disproportion in which the females are to the males on account of the licentious life of the first, for which the whites are accountable; from the low rate of births and the licentious life of the first, for which the whites are accountable; from the low rate of births and the licentious life of the first, for which the whites are accountable; from the low rate of births and the licentious life of the first, for which the whole of the Montal will somewhat diminish for the moment, but you must not believe that it will be much. The free and hired negroes will have more interest in working well; the planter will study and take more care of his property and try to cultivate his lands better; the fires that now are lighted by the venged in agriculture will in part supply the want of labor. We may then, too, think of colonization, and separate that now are not able to continue making sugar afte

## ECHOES FROM ABROAD

Safety of Major Pinto's African Companions.

OUIDA ON ITALIAN ART.

An Italian Constructs a Marvellous Planetarium.

THE EARTH EN MINIATURE.

## MORE BISMARCK REVELATIONS.

Russian army received a check before Pievna. The Czar had applied to Berlin to request that Austria

might be dissuaded from interfering. M. Hansen says:—

The amazement of the Czar can be imagined when he received in answer counsels to be prudent and, what is more, insinuations that it would be advisable to conclude peace. This was the first of the diseuchantments which gradually opened the eyes of the Czar concerning the intentions of Germany. This is what had occurred. It appears that when war was first declared Prince Bismarck had proposed to conclude an offensive and defonsive aliance with Russia, promising his support to Russia in the East. He had endeavored also to extract a promise from Russia that she would support Germany against France in provision of a future war. France, notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary, continues to be the German Imperial Chancellor's chief pre-occupation and against whom he will continue to seek an alliance till he finds one. He fears that her awakening and the war of revenge may perhaps take place when he is no more or when changes untavorable to Germany may have taken place in Europe. But Prince Gorteclaskof, faithful to his programme that Russia should not bind herself to any Power in order to leave herself freedom of action, refused the offer of Prince Bismarck, who immediately sought support eisewhere. This explains the conduct of the German Chancellor before and during the Congress of Berlin; moreover, it will not be long before his ill will will manifest itself.

The revelations of M. Hansen become more and

the size of a walnut, our world is made to revolve on its axis, the latter, by a special effort of ingenity of Signor Perini, being always made to point to the ment causes the moon to revolve round the earth in its own proper orbit. Perhaps the great triumph of this invention is the fact that the planets revolve round the aun in proper elliptical orbits, which are large the propertion as he approaches the time of the state of the

## AFTER MOONSHINERS.

A Big Raid on the Mountains Organized.

Stories of Desperate Daring in Capturing Illicit Distillers.

have been fighting the moonshiners for many years, and I tell you that if a force of sixty deputies they might fire on the raiders with perfect impun-ity, not one in fifty could be captured, and weehould em. If they are sixty men can't find them."
"But-cannot the raiders get the stills?"

some given was that he had given information about milicit stills. There was nothing to suggest the milicit stills. There was nothed to a superior the control of the contr